

NV-CPA-52 HELP SHEET

To meet the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and to comply with Section 106 NRCS will:

- Identify and protect historic properties **early** in the planning and environmental evaluation process for all assistance activities classified as an undertaking that have potential to cause effects on historic properties
- Protect historic properties in their original location to the fullest extent practicable by avoiding adverse impacts
- Identify early in the planning process those other parties (like Indian tribes) with an interest in the undertaking and to consult with them

The five steps of the cultural resources Section 106 compliance process are:

1. Determine if activity is an undertaking that has the potential to affect cultural resources.
2. Determine the Area of Potential Effect (APE).
3. Identify cultural resources within the APE and determine eligibility (see Cultural Resources Investigation, Cultural Resources Review, Cultural Resources Survey, Identification, Evaluation, Field Inspection).
4. Determine effect of the undertaking.
5. Design and implement treatment measures, if needed.

All the above steps are carried out in coordination with consulting parties, including the Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer, Indian tribes, and in some cases the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Procedures: (Document findings on the Cultural Resources Worksheet, NV-EVC-1)

1. **Determine if activity is an undertaking** that has the potential to affect cultural resources.
 - **An undertaking** is any project, activity or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including a Federal project, activity or program that is 1) carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; 2) carried out with Federal financial assistance; 3) requires a Federal permit, license or approval; 3) subject to State or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a Federal agency (as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended) that can result in changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such historic properties are located in the area of potential effects. Only those undertakings which have the potential to affect cultural resources and over which NRCS is able to exercise control over the outcomes are subject to review under Section 106.
 - Refer to Nevada List of Conservation Practices and Undertaking Classifications
 - Any action that results in physical ground disturbance is a potential concern as an undertaking. Activities that are off-site, but may impact the character of a nearby cultural resource are also a concern.
 - **If the proposed action or activity you are considering is not an undertaking**, no additional documentation is needed concerning cultural resources. **Note this on the EE (CPA-52) and proceed with planning.**
 - If the proposed action or activity is an undertaking and has potential to affect a cultural resource, determine the level and responsibility for cultural resource investigation

- a. If the conservation plan and implementation is at the field level, and no extenuating circumstances exist (such as particularly dense, unusual, or deeply buried cultural resources), the Cultural Resource Review and Field Inspection may be conducted by an NRCS employee who has satisfactorily completed the National Cultural Resources Training Program - Cultural Resource Modules 1 through 8).
- b. When the planning authority or approval is above the NRCS Field Office level, or when complex resource inventories require area, state, or Regional assistance to Field Offices, the Cultural Resources Coordinator will arrange for a Cultural Resources Specialist to be involved in the survey and evaluation. This includes situations where the planned activity is owned, controlled, or managed by three or more cooperators: where extenuating circumstances exist, such as particularly dense, unusual, or deeply buried cultural resources; or for fire rehabilitation projects larger than 1000 acres.
- If identified cultural resources cannot be avoided and may be affected by a proposed undertaking, an evaluation of significance will be conducted by a CRS in consultation with the SHPO. If NRCS and the SHPO cannot agree on whether such cultural resources are eligible by National Register Criteria as an historic property, then the Keeper of the National Register of the National Park Service will be asked to render a final decision.

2. Determine the Area of Potential Effect (APE).

- The area of potential effects means the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The area of potential effects is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects by the undertaking. You must include all areas to be altered, such as access and haul roads, borrow areas, areas where spoil will be placed, as well as the area of the actual conservation practice.

3. Identify cultural resources located in or near the Area of Potential Affects?

- Conduct a cultural resources review to find if cultural resources are known in the APE. At a minimum, check or contact the following sources and document the results:
 - a. The **National Register of Historic Places** for listed and eligible properties, and any State and local registers of cultural properties. See eFOTG or <http://dmla.clan.lib.nv.us/docs/shpo/entries/natregall.htm>
 - b. **Official State Cultural Resource Site files and databases.** As per Nevada's State Agreement with SHPO, a site record search over the phone can be done with the following. [If the site record search over the phone is positive (site present), then a written request will be necessary]
 - i. For activities in Clark, Lincoln, Esmeralda, Nye and White Pine counties, contact Susan Murphy, in Las Vegas, with the Harry Reid Center for Environmental Studies. Susan's phone number is (702) 895-1411
 - ii. For the rest of Nevada, contact Maggie Brown, in Carson City, with the Nevada State Museum. Maggie's phone number is (775) 687-3002
 - c. The **landowner**, participant, or sponsor. These individuals may have a great deal of information about historic or prehistoric resources on a tract or property
 - d. Tribal protocols or sources that identify American Indian tribes or groups who presently live in or use the area or those who lived there in the past
 - e. Other: May include field office records, information from National Environmental Policy Act scoping meetings, or environmental documents prepared by, or for, Federal and State agencies
- After the record search is completed, employees trained and certified in Cultural Resources (those having completed Cultural Resources Modules 1 through 8) will conduct a field inspection of the APE to either re-locate previously known cultural resources and to locate new cultural resources.

- a If no cultural resources are found in either the Records Search or the Field Inspection, document this on the NV-EVC-1 and on the NV-CPA-52. Sign the NV-EVC-1 and send a copy to SHPO and the NV Cultural Resources Coordinator. Proceed with planning.
- In all cases, NRCS will provide documentation to the landowner regarding the compliance process, resources located, and those resources considered significant.

4. Determine the effect of the undertakings.

If cultural resources are found during either the Records Search or the Field Inspection, determine the effect of the proposed undertakings. Whenever possible, NRCS will avoid impacts to the resource by moving the practice to another area; changing the practice design; or changing to an acceptable alternative practice or measure. Document whether the cultural resources can or cannot be avoided on the NV-EVC-1.

- If the proposed action will not impact cultural resources:
 - a Document the location of the resource and the fact that it can be avoided, or that none were found, and provide this information to both the SHPO/THPO and landowner
 - b Send the completed site form/NV-EVC-1 to SHPO/THPO and the NV CR Coordinator.
 - c Allow 30 days (30 days for THPO) for SHPO to comment. If SHPO/THPO concurs with NRCS or if no comment is received within the allotted time period, then continue with assistance.
- If the proposed action will impact cultural resources:
 - a Get assistance from the NV CR Coordinator and s CR Specialist

5. Develop and Implement Treatment Measures:

If the practice will have an adverse effect on a significant resource, the Cultural Resources Coordinator or Specialist will work with you to develop treatment measures or mitigation treatments.

- Develop/present alternatives that will avoid the impact. It may be helpful to consult with SHPO/THPO and others on development of alternatives that avoid or mitigate impacts
- Contact the State Resource Conservationist for assistance from the Resource Technology Staff
- If the landuser chooses not to follow any of the alternatives provided to avoid or mitigate impacts, no further assistance can be provided for that portion of the property

What to do upon discovery of an unanticipated cultural resource during construction:

- Request that the landuser stop actions in the area affecting the resource to allow the significance of the resource to be determined
- In the event that the action affecting the resource is not halted, consider immediately suspending assistance, and inform the landuser that continuing to affect the resource may result in withdrawal of NRCS assistance
- Immediately document the resource, implement measures to protect the resource from further disturbance
- Contact the CRC/CRS for assistance
- Review the Cultural Resources Handbook for more information on procedures
- Work with the CRC/CRS to notify SHPO/THPO and ACHP. NRCS will consult with the SHPO/THPO regarding the significance of the resource and, if the resource is significant, develop feasible actions to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects to the resource. This consultation must occur within 48 hours of the discovery
- Contact the State Resource Conservationist for assistance from the Resource Technology Staff

An undertaking is any project, activity or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including a Federal project, activity or program that is 1) carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; 2) carried out with Federal financial assistance; 3) requires a Federal permit, license or approval; 3) subject to State or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a Federal agency (as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended) that can result in changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such historic properties are located in the area of potential effects. Only those undertakings which have the potential to affect cultural resources and over which NRCS is able to exercise control over the outcomes are subject to review under Section 106. *(The following lists are from the General Manual Title 420, Part 401, Subpart D, Appendices. NV undertaking lists will be updated as additional practices are reviewed and categorized.)*

Category A: NV Conservation Practices Considered as Undertakings

Some conservation practices have a high potential to affect cultural resources when installed according to standard NRCS criteria. Such practices are considered undertakings and cultural resource consideration is required. These practices are:

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|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Access Road | 18. Forest Harvest Trails and Landings |
| 2. Brush Management | 19. Forest Site Preparation |
| 3. Channel Vegetation | 20. Grade Stabilization Structure |
| 4. Chiseling and Subsoiling | 21. Grassed Waterway |
| 5. Clearing and Snagging | 22. Grazing Land Mechanical Treatment |
| 6. Composting Facility | 23. Heavy Use Area Protection |
| 7. Commercial Fishponds | 24. Hillside Ditch |
| 8. Controlled Drainage | 25. Irrigation Canal or Lateral |
| 9. Critical Area Planting | 26. Irrigation Field Ditch |
| 10. Dams | 27. Irrigation Land Leveling |
| 11. Dike | 28. Irrigation Pit |
| 12. Diversion | 29. Irrigation Storage Reservoir |
| 13. Firebreak | 30. Irrigation System, Tailwater Recovery |
| 14. Fish Raceway or Tank | 31. Irrigation Water Conveyance,
Nonreinforced Concrete Lining |
| 15. Fish Stream Improvement | 32. Irrigation Water Conveyance,
Galvanized Steel Lining |
| 16. Floodwater Diversion | |
| 17. Floodway | |

NV UNDERTAKINGS, (Category A) cont

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|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 33. Irrigation Water Conveyance,
Aluminum Tubing | 62. Waste Management System |
| 34. Land Clearing | 63. Waste Storage Pond |
| 35. Land Reclamation | 64. Waste Storage Structure |
| 36. Land Reconstruction | 65. Waste Treatment Lagoon |
| 37. Obstruction Removal | 66. Water-Harvesting Catchment |
| 38. Open Channel | 67. Water and Sediment Control Basin |
| 39. Pipeline | 68. Water Spreading |
| 40. Pond | 69. Water Table Control |
| 41. Precision Land Forming | 70. Well |
| 42. Prescribed Burning | 71. Wetland Development and Restoration |
| 43. Pumped Well Drain | 72. Wildlife Watering Facility |
| 44. Pumping Plant for Water Control | 73. Wildlife Wetland Habitat Management |
| 45. Range Seeding | |
| 46. Recreation Land Grading and Shaping | |
| 47. Recreation Trail and Walkway | |
| 48. Runoff Management System | |
| 49. Sediment Basin | |
| 50. Spoil Spreading | |
| 51. Spring Development | |
| 52. Stock Trails and Walkways | |
| 53. Streambank and Shoreline Protection | |
| 54. Stream Channel Stabilization | |
| 55. Structure for Water Control | |
| 56. Subsurface Drain | |
| 57. Surface Drainage | |
| 58. Terrace | |
| 59. Trough or Tank | |
| 60. Underground Outlet | |
| 61. Vertical Drain | |

Appendix 1 - Nevada List of Conservation Practices and Undertaking Classifications
Category B: NV Conservation Practices Considered as Undertakings
Except When Nonintrusive

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Some conservation practices could affect cultural resources unless they are installed under the following conditions (nonintrusive). (1) The installation of the practice will not exceed the depth, extent, or kind of previous cultivation(s), or (2) if the land has not been previously cultivated, the installation of the practice will result in no ground disturbance. If these situations apply, no further cultural resource considerations are needed. They must still be recorded on form NV-EVC-1, with a description of which condition applies, and sent to SHPO and the NV Cultural Resources Coordinator.

These practices are:

1. Bedding
2. Conservation Cover
3. Conservation Crop Rotation
4. Conservation Tillage
5. Contour Farming
6. Contour Orchard and Other Fruit Area
7. Cover and Green Manure Crop
8. Cross Wind Ridges
9. Fencing
10. Field Border
11. Filter strip
12. Fishpond Management
13. Hedgerow Planting
14. Herbaceous Wind Barriers
15. Irrigation System, Surface and Subsurface
16. Irrigation System, Trickle
17. Pasture and Hayland Planting
18. Prescribed Grazing
19. Recreation Area Improvement
20. Residue Management, Seasonal
21. Rock Barrier
22. Windbreak/Shelterbelt Establishment
23. Windbreak/Shelterbelt Renovation
24. Woodland Direct Seeding

Appendix 1 - Nevada List of Conservation Practices and Undertaking Classifications**Category C: NV Conservation Practices Not Considered as Undertakings**

Some conservation practices are primarily management related and will not have any physical effects or alter a cultural resource. Some of these practices are not just benign but provide beneficial effects by affecting soil or cover stability. Such practices do not require cultural resources considerations. Record this on the Environmental Evaluation (NV-CPA-52) form and keep a record of these practices for reporting purposes.

These practices are:

- 1) Cross Wind Stripcropping
- 2) Cross Wind Trap Strips
- 3) Delayed Seedbed Preparation
- 4) Forest Stand Improvement
- 5) Grasses and Legume in Rotation
- 6) Irrigation System, Sprinkler
- 7) Irrigation Water Conveyance Lining Specifications
- 8) Irrigation Water Conveyance, Rigid Gated Pipeline
- 9) Irrigation Water Management
- 10) Land Reclamation, Landslide Treatment
- 11) Livestock Exclusion
- 12) Mole Drain
- 13) Mulching
- 14) Nutrient Management
- 15) Pasture and Hayland Management
- 16) Pest Management
- 17) Pond Sealing or Lining
- 18) Regulating Water in Drainage Systems
- 19) Residue Management
- 20) Roof Runoff Management
- 21) Row Arrangement
- 22) Soil Salinity Management
- 23) Stripcropping
- 24) Surface Roughening
- 25) Toxic Salt Reduction
- 26) Tree/Shrub Establishment
- 27) Tree/Shrub Pruning
- 28) Waste Utilization
- 29) Wildlife Upland Habitat Management
- 30) Use Exclusion

Appendix 1 - Nevada List of Conservation Practices and Undertaking Classifications

NATIONAL AND NEVADA EXEMPTIONS TO 36 CFR 800.14

Several broad categories of NRCS activities or programs may be undertakings, but may be exempt from 36 CFR 800.14 because their potential effects are foreseeable and likely to be minimal or not adverse. National exemptions are described in the Nationwide Programmatic Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers for Protection of Cultural Resources (NRCS-A-3A75-2-654). State or regional exemptions must be determined at the local level, and documented in the State Level Agreement with SHPO.

National Exemptions include:

- A. Advice or technical assistance
- B. Technical determinations, such as highly erodible land, wetland determinations, and prime/unique farmland designations
- C. Analysis of data from resource inventories or technical determinations
- D. Development or revision of technical standards and specifications
- E. Changes or amendments to approved actions that will have no potential to affect National Register eligible properties
- F. Resource inventory, monitoring, field trials, and other information gathering that does not involve subsurface disturbance
- G. Conservation easement purchases, where management plans do not call for ground disturbing activities
- H. River Basin Studies, Floodplain Management Studies, and Natural Resource Studies

Nevada No Effect and Exempt Undertakings (per NV 1995 State Level Agreement, Addendum 1)

No Effect Category:

- 1) Replacement of outlet/inlet structures
- 2) Maintenance/repair of a dam or diversion
- 3) Maintenance/repair of a spring development or pumping station
- 4) Practices where the field transect in the undertaking's APE shows no more than a single artifact and there are no historic structures present.

Exempt Category:

- 1) Small projects with only one or two landowners who are conducting work on existing irrigation field ditches, laterals, drains, diversions or earthen dams (<5000 cu. Yd), water pumping stations, and spring developments and no more than one artifact identified in the transect.
- 2) Work on a structure that has lost its integrity due to being filled-in and re-dug (not just cleaned), re-excavated, realigned, eroded away or changed due to an act of God or to a change in field design or water availability.
- 3) If structure is considered ineligible in a Historic Context.
- 4) Work on a structure that is less than 50 years old

Appendix 2 – Glossary of Select Cultural Resource Terms

Glossary of Select Cultural Resource Terms:

Adverse Effect is the reduction in the characteristics that make an historic property eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The integrity of the location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, association, or other qualities that are important to defining the National Register eligibility of the historic property is diminished.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is the independent agency mandated to advise the President, Congress, and Federal agencies and review their activities related to historic properties. ACHP was established pursuant to Title II of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Area of Potential Effect (APE) is the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking (project, activity, program or practice) may cause changes in the character or use of any cultural resources present.

Cultural Resources Investigation is a general term that includes all types and levels of research and data gathering to identify and evaluate cultural resources, especially historic properties, that may be in the area of potential effect (APE) of an undertaking. Several types of cultural resource investigations are used in NRCS, including Cultural Resources Review, Field Inspection, and Cultural Resources Survey.

Cultural Resources Review is an examination of existing information to determine the likelihood that cultural resources are, or may be, present in an area that may be affected by an NRCS undertaking. This review includes checking the current National Register of Historic Places, as well as equivalent state level registers and state site files, consulting the State Historic Preservation Officer, and talking with the landowner(s)/cooperator(s). It should also include obtaining the views of the State archeologist, State historian, and State archivist and other knowledgeable individuals and organizations; archeological and historical societies; and other appropriate individuals or organizations. It also includes research on the history, prehistory, ethnography, and ecology of the area. Thus, the review also includes files searches, records searches, review of past research reports, unpublished compliance reports and monographs, and published articles and books. A cultural resources specialist (CRS) or NRCS personnel who have completed the required NRCS cultural resources training conduct the review.

Cultural Resources Survey is a systematic set of field investigations that may range in scope from a reconnaissance survey to an intensive survey. A reconnaissance survey examines all or part of an area in sufficient detail to make generalizations about the types and distributions of cultural resources that may be present. An intensive survey, which is a detailed examination of an area, is designed to gather information about cultural resources sufficient to evaluate them against predetermined criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This assessment of eligibility must take into account the specific historic contexts of the project area. A cultural resources survey must be preceded by a cultural resources review in order to avoid duplication of effort and waste of resources.

Cultural Resources Coordinator (CRC) is NRCS' officially designated point of contact in the State Office. The CRC is responsible to the State Conservationist for the implementation of cultural resources policy and procedures and for the overall compliance and program activities in NRCS operations. The position is generally collateral to other duties and requires advanced training in historic and cultural resources compliance procedures in order to consult with State and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers staff, the Advisory Council staff, and the public and to work with NRCS' own Cultural Resources Specialist assigned to the State.

Cultural Resources Specialist (CRS) is a NRCS staff member who meets the professional education and experience requirements of the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. These requirements include a degree in anthropological archaeology, history, cultural anthropology, architectural history, historic architecture, or other related fields that are most appropriate to the State Office's primary activities. In addition, a cultural resources specialist should have several years of supervised experience and at least one full year of direct cultural resources management experience in the Americas. The CRS must have the necessary formal education and experience to perform (or fully supervise a contractor performing) all phases of identification, evaluation, and treatment of cultural resources and/or historic properties.

Appendix 2 – Glossary of Select Cultural Resource Terms

Discovery generally refers to unanticipated identification of a historic property/cultural resource or of an unanticipated adverse effect to a cultural resource during implementation of an undertaking. These may occur with or without prior planning for such discoveries and after comprehensive Section 106 compliance (including consultation with all appropriate parties) is complete. When this occurs, the field supervisor will cease operations and notify the NRCS State CRS and/or CRC who will follow the procedures defined in the ACHP regulations at 800.13, Post-review discoveries. .

Effect is any alteration to those characteristics of a historic or cultural property that qualify it for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (e.g. disturbing an archaeological site feature, such as a house ring or foundation). An effect, whether positive or negative, requires Section 106 review and consultation. See also Criteria of Adverse Effect.

Evaluation of a historic or cultural resource is the application of the National Register of Historic Places eligibility criteria, 36 CFR 60.4 to that property. A professionally trained cultural resources specialist must complete this task for NRCS in consultation with SHPO, THPO, and/or tribal staff.

Field Inspection is an on-site field examination of an undertaking's area of potential effect. It is designed to locate and document evidence of presence of cultural resources. The inspection may be completed, as appropriate, by a cultural resources specialist or NRCS personnel who have completed the required NRCS cultural resources training, including the field modules, if this is specifically approved by the State Conservationist and/or is permitted in the State's state-level agreement with the SHPO. If location of resources requires subsurface testing, it must be completed or supervised by a professionally trained archaeologist (usually an NRCS cultural resources specialist)). The scope of the inspection is generally small.

Historic Property is defined by the National Historic Preservation Act and expanded in the 36 CFR 800 regulations as: "any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places." This term includes artifacts, records and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term also includes historic and cultural landscapes, properties of tradition and cultural importance to an American Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria. The term is often used by NRCS interchangeably with "cultural resource." Both terms are used in Federal laws and regulations designed to protect these resources.

Identification is a process using specific methods or techniques to locate and define the characteristics, nature and extent, including the boundaries of cultural resources and historic properties. (See the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification).

Impacts is equivalent to the term "effects." Effects is the term used in the National Historic Preservation Act and implementing regulations.

Mitigation refers to actions or treatment which lessen, eliminate, or compensate for the adverse effects of undertakings to historic properties. These actions may include, but are not limited to: 1) moving the undertaking to avoid effects; 2) reducing the extent of the effects by redesigning the undertaking; 3) compensating for the effects by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected historic properties; 4) preservation and protection actions during actual implementation of the undertaking; and/or 5) compensating for the effect by documenting the historic property, moving the historic property to a protected area, or conducting data recovery.

National Register Criteria are established by the Secretary of the Interior for use in evaluating the eligibility of historic properties and cultural resources for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. There are four broad criteria that are applied to buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts significant in history, prehistory, and culture (including traditional history). All eligible properties must meet at least one criterion. The criteria are published in 36 CFR Part 60.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the Nation's official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, objects and districts which meet the criteria and are worthy of preservation because of their importance in American history, prehistory, architecture, archeology, and culture. The NRHP is maintained by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority of section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Appendix 2 – Glossary of Select Cultural Resource Terms

Section 106 Process is the series of actions (including continuous consultation, background studies, surveys, resource identifications, assessments and treatments) that implement the section of the National Historic Preservation Act that requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on any cultural resources or historic properties that meet the National Register of Historic Places criteria. Part of this process involves taking action to avoid or minimize harm to eligible resources.

Site is the location of an event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or removed, where the location itself maintains historical, cultural, or archeological value and integrity. Examples are battlefields, historic campgrounds, ancient trails or gathering places, deposits of cultural debris (i.e. middens or trash dumps), and historic homesteads and farms.

State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is the official appointed or designated pursuant to section 101(b)(1) of the NHPA who is responsible for administering the NHPA and State historic preservation program within the State or jurisdiction, or is a designated representative to act for the SHPO.

Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs) are properties associated with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that are rooted in the history of the community, and are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community. TCPs may be determined eligible for the NRHP, and as such, are considered under the Section 106 process. Examples of TCPs include: 1) locations where Native American or other groups traditionally gather wild foods or medicines; 2) ethnic neighborhoods whose cultural character is important to those who live in them; 3) rural landscapes reflecting traditional patterns of agriculture or social interaction; and 4) landforms associated with Native American traditions and religious practices.

Traditional Cultural Values are underlying beliefs and principles held in common by a cultural group that may be reflected in actions and behaviors that are sometimes associated with particular locations and settings.

Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) is the tribal official, appointed by the tribe's chief governing authority or designated by a tribal ordinance or preservation program, who has assumed the responsibilities of the SHPO for purposes of Section 106 compliance on tribal lands in accordance with section 101(d)(2) of the act. This official is approved to assume the responsibilities of the SHPO on tribal land by the Secretary of Interior under the NHPA.

Treatment Plan is a management document that describes the mitigation and/or management procedures and desired outcomes for an historic property or cultural resource, designed to reduce or avoid adverse effects. (Also see mitigation.)

Undertaking is any project, activity or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including a Federal project, activity or program that is 1) carried out by or on behalf of a Federal agency; 2) carried out with Federal financial assistance; 3) requires a Federal permit, license or approval; 3) subject to State or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a Federal agency (as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended) that can result in changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such historic properties are located in the area of potential effects. Only those undertakings which have the potential to affect cultural resources and over which NRCS is able to exercise control over the outcomes are subject to review under Section 106.